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(54)【発明の名称】 反射防止性を有する電磁波シールドフィルムおよびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 反射防止性に優れた電磁波シールドフィルム および該フィルムの製造方法を提供することにある。

【構成】 透明合成樹脂フィルムの表面に透明無機導電層を設け、さらにその表層に導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を設けた反射防止性を有する電磁波シールドフィルム、および透明合成樹脂フィルム上に設けられた透明無機導電層の表面を低温プラズマに曝した後、透明無機導電層の表面に導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を形成する電磁波シールドフィルムの製造方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

透明合成樹脂フィルムの表面に透明無機 【請求項1】 導電層を設け、さらにその表層に導電層よりも低い屈折 率の層を設けたことを特徴とする反射防止性を有する電 磁波シールドフィルム。

【請求項2】 透明合成樹脂フィルムがポリエチレンテ レフタレート樹脂フィルムであり、透明無機導電層がⅠ nz O₃ とSnO₂ の混合物からなる層であり、かつ導 電層よりも低い屈折率の層がSiOzからなる層である 請求項1記載の電磁波シールドフィルム。

【請求項3】 透明合成樹脂フィルム上に設けられた透 明無機導電層の表面を低温プラズマに曝した後、前記導 電層の表面に、導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を形成する ことを特徴とする反射防止性を有する電磁波シールドフ ィルムの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、導電層の光線反射を防 止した電磁波シールドフィルム、およびその製造方法に 関する。

[0002]

【従来技術および発明が解決しようとする課題】各種コ ンピュータ、ワードプロセッサーなどの各種OAディス プレイや家庭用テレビで使われている陰極線管(以後C RTと略す)からは、有害な電磁波が多量に発生してお り、これらの装置によるオペレーターへの健康障害が指 摘されている。

【0003】従来より上記障害を防ぐため種々の提案が なされており、例えば導電性金属メッシュ自体をディス プレイ全面に貼付けしたり、導電性金属メッシュをガラ スや透明プラスチック板で挟んだ合わせ板をディスプレ イ全面に装着したりするなどしていた。しかし、これら の方法では導電性メッシュを使用しているため、オペレ ーターにはディスプレイに表示された文字が見えにくい という問題があった。この問題を解決するため、に可視 光線を透過しかつ導電性に優れ電磁波を有効に遮蔽でき ることで知られる酸化インジウムと酸化スズの混合膜 (以下 I T O 膜という) を導電層として利用する方法が 考えられる。しかしながら、市販され広く用いられてい る І Т О膜を設けたポリエチレンテレフタレートフィル 40 ムを用いた場合には、ITO膜がポリエチレンテレフタ レートフィルムよりも屈折率が高く、光線反射率が大き いため、各種コンピュータ、ワードプロセッサーなどの 各種OAディスプレイの前面板等、背景の写り込みを嫌 う用途では使えないという問題があった。

【0004】したがって、本発明の目的は、反射防止性 に優れた電磁波シールドフィルムおよび該フィルムの製 造方法を提供することにある。

[0005]

れば、透明合成樹脂フィルムの表面に透明無機導電層を 設け、さらにその表層に導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を 設けた反射防止性を有する電磁波シールドフィルム、お よび透明合成樹脂フィルム上に設けられた透明無機導電 層の表面を低温プラズマに曝した後、透明無機導電層の 表面に導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を形成する反射防止 性を有する電磁波シールドフィルムの製造方法により達

【0006】本発明で用いる透明合成樹脂フィルムとし 10 ては、この表層に透明導電層が密着性良好に形成され得 るものであればいかなるものであっても良いが、ロール 処理に適した機械的強度を有し、比較的安価に入手可能 なポリエチレンテレフタレート(以下PETと略称す る)フィルムが最も好ましい。透明合成樹脂フィルムの 厚みは特に限定されるものではないが通常6μm~35 $0 \mu m$ 、好ましくは $25 \mu m \sim 150 \mu m$ 、最も好まし $\langle d50 \mu m \sim 125 \mu m c 53$

【0007】本発明で透明合成樹脂フィルムの表面に設 けられ透明無機導電層とは、濁りなどのない実質的に可 20 視光線を透過する無機質のものであればいかなるもので あってもよいが、透明性、機械的強度の点から I n2 O 3 (酸化インジウム)、SnO2 (酸化スズ)、または Inz O₃ とSnO₂ の混合物(以下ITOという)か らなる層が好ましく、ITOからなる層が最も好まし い。上記導電層の膜厚は、本発明の性能を発揮できる程 度の膜厚であれば特に限定されるものではないが、通常 500Å~5000Å、膜密着性、透明性の点から70 0Å~2000Åが好ましい。上記ITOからなる層 は、一般にスパッタリング法や酸素プラズマ中でのイオ ンプレーティング法などにより形成することができる。 【0008】本発明で用いる前記導電層よりも低い屈折 率の層とは、特に限定されるものではないが、例えば、 SiOz (二酸化珪素)、MgFz (フッ化マグネシウ ム)、Alz Oz (酸化アルミニウム)などの無機誘電 体、有機ポリシロキサン重縮合膜、メタクリル酸エステ ル化合物の架橋膜などの有機物塗膜などからなる層であ る。これらのうち、反射防止性能と耐擦傷性などの機械 的強度の点でSiOzからなる層が最も好ましい。上記 低屈折率層の膜厚は可視光線の反射を防止できる程度で あれば特に限定されるものではないが、可視光線領域に おける光学膜厚(幾何学膜厚×膜の屈折率)が λ/4と なる膜厚が最も好ましい(ここで λ は光線の波長(n m)である)。無機誘電体からなる層の形成方法として は、スパッタリング法、イオンプレーティング法あるい は真空蒸着法があげられるが、これらの方法により形成 された無機誘電体層は、ITO膜との密着性が十分とは いえず、使用状態によっては無機誘電体層がITO膜か ら剥離したり、傷がついたりする可能性があり、膜強度 の点で、透明無機導電層の表面に前記無機誘電体層を形 【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的は、本発明によ 50 成する前に、透明導電層の表面を低温プラズマに曝す処

理を施すことがより好ましい。特に成膜装置の制限、ラ ンニングコスト、装置メンテナンス等の点で最も有利な 真空蒸着法によって密着性良好な上記無機誘電体層を形 成する場合には、上記低温プラズマによる透明無機導電 層の表面前処理が必要である。低温プラズマは、減圧状 態の槽内にガスを導入し、槽内の電極に、直流、交流、 高周波電圧を印加することによって発生される。ここで 使用されるガスは、特に限定されるものではないが、好 ましくは酸素、アルゴンであり、ITO膜の電気的特性 劣化の危険性をなくする目的からアルゴンガスが最も好 ましい。用いられるガスの圧力は、プラズマ状態が安定 する範囲であれば特に限定されるものではないが、好ま しくは5×10³~1×10¹ Torrである。低温プ ラズマ処理時間は、プラズマの状態により異なるが、通 常約10秒以上で十分な処理効果が得られる。無機誘電 体層の形成は、透明無機導電層の表面を低温プラズマ処 理した後に一旦大気中にさらした後でもさしつかえない が、大気中のゴミによる汚染を防ぐ目的から、透明無機 導電層の表面を低温プラズマ処理した直後に行うことが より好ましい。

【0009】本発明によれば、透明無機導電層を導線などで接地しなくても電磁波シールド効果が発現することが確認されている。しかし、帯電防止性や加温による防 曇性等の付与のために、透明無機導電層の接地や導線との接続を必要とする場合は、各々目的に適したマスク技術により、導電層の一部が絶縁体層に被覆されないような工夫をすることができる。

[0010]

【実施例】以下実施例を挙げて本発明をさらに具体的に 説明する。

【0011】実施例1、比較例1

市販のPETフィルム(東レ株式会社製"ルミラー"T タイプ) の50μm品の片面にITO膜をイオンプレー ティング法で成膜した。ITOは、SnOz 5重量%含 有の焼結ペレット品を使用し、酸素低温プラズマ中で、 電子ビームで加熱し蒸発させた。 PETフィルム上への 堆積速度は約1.5Å/秒、膜厚は約800Åであっ た。一旦大気中に取りだし、次にITO膜付きPETフ ィルムを真空蒸着装置((株)昭和真空製SGC-16 WA)の真空槽内のプラネタリーに取付け、真空槽内を 真空ポンプで排気し、3×10°Torrに到達したと ころでアルゴンガスを1×10⁻⁴ Torrまで槽内に導 入しながら、槽内に配置したコイル状電極に13.56 MHzの高周波電力を出力600W印加したところ、真 空槽内全体に赤紫色のプラズマが発生した。ITO膜面 を上記プラズマ雰囲気に1分間曝した後、電極への高周 波電力の印加とアルゴンガスの導入を停止しプラズマ処 理を終えた。真空槽内の圧力は5×10°Torrであ った。続いてSiOzを電子ピームで加熱蒸発させ上記 ITO膜上に堆積させた。堆積速度は約18 Å/秒、膜 50

ついて5度正光線反射率、膜の密着性、表面の耐擦傷 性、および電磁波シールド性の各項目について評価し た。5度正光線反射率は日立製作所製自記分光光度計U -3400型で測定した。SiOz 膜を形成する前のフ ィルムの可視光線領域の分光光線反射率スペクトル(1 TO膜側から測定)を図1に、ITO膜上にSiOz膜 を形成したフィルムの可視光線領域の分光光線反射率ス ペクトル(SiOz 膜側から測定)を図2に示す。55 0 nm波長での光線反射率は、SiOz 膜を形成する前 は約20%(裏面反射を含む)であった(比較例1)の に対し、ITO膜上にSiO2 膜を形成したフィルムの それは約6%(裏面反射を含む)に低減し、光線反射に よるギラつき感は全く感じられなかった。膜の密着性 は、ITO膜およびSiOz膜側からカッターナイフに よって約1 c m 面積中に100ケの碁盤目を切り込 み、その上にセロハンテープを均一に貼り付けた後に9 0度の角度ですばやく引き剥がす方法で評価したとこ ろ、共に膜の剥離はなく、密着性良好であった。表面の 耐擦傷性は、ネル布で400g/cm²の荷重をかけな がら100往復擦ったときの傷の発生状況を観察する方

法で評価したところ、共に傷の発生はなく良好であっ

た。電磁波シールド性は、(財)関西電子工業振興セン

ター法のセルを使用した近接電界シールド効果測定にて

評価したところ、周波数300MHzにおける電磁波の

減衰率は、共に17デシベルであった。さらに、50℃

・90%RHの環境下に96時間放置した後に同様の評価をおこなったが、いずれの項目も変化なく、耐久性も

良好であることがわかった。以上の結果を表1に示し

厚は約940Åであった。得られた表面処理フィルムに

【0012】実施例2

30 た。

PETフィルムにITO膜を成膜する代わりに市販の透明導電膜(ITO)付PETフィルム(東洋メタライジング(株)製 "メタクリスタ" T-R60、PETの厚み50 μ m)を用いる以外は、実施例1と同様にして、ITO膜面をアルゴンガス低温プラズマ処理し、SiO、膜を蒸着した。得られた表面処理フィルムの性能を実施例1と同様の方法で評価したとこころ、600nm波長での光線反射率は約6%(裏面反射を含む)であり、光線反射によるギラつき感は全く感じられなかった。SiO、膜の密着性、耐擦傷性共に良好であり、周波数300MHzにおける電磁波の減衰率は19デシベルであった。さらに、50 $\mathbb C$ ・90%RHの環境下に96時間放置した後に同様の評価をおこなったが、いずれの項目も変化なく、耐久性も良好であることがわかった。以上の結果の表1に示した。

【0013】実施例3

ITO膜面のアルゴンガス低温プラズマ処理条件を、真空槽内の到達圧力 3×10 Torr、アルゴンガス導入後圧力 1×10 Torr、周波数 13.56 MH

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【0014】実施例4

【0015】実施例5

SiО₂の代わりにMg F₂(フッ化マグネシウム)を真空蒸着法で成膜する以外は実施例2と同様にしてPE T/ITO/Mg F₂フィルムを得た。成膜条件は、真空槽内圧力 5×10^{5} Torr、電子ビーム加熱、堆積速度は約25 Å/秒、膜厚は約100 Åであった。このフィルムの性能を実施例1と同様の方法で評価したところ、600 n m波長での光線反射率は約6%(裏面反射を含む)であり、光線反射によるギラつき感は全く感じられなかった。Mg F₂ 膜の密着性、耐擦傷性共に良好であり、周波数300 MHzにおける電磁波の減衰率は19 デシベルであった。50 ℃ \cdot 90% R Hの環境下に96 時間放置した後に同様の評価をおこなったところ、耐擦傷性試験において若干の傷の発生が見られた。しかし、それ以外は、変化なく耐久性も良好であった。

【0016】比較例2

以上の結果を表1に示した。

ITO膜面のアルゴンガス低温プラズマ処理を実施しない以外は実施例1と同様にしてPET/ITO/SiOzフィルムを得た。SiOz膜の密着性を実施例1と同様に評価したところ、セロハンテープに密着した全面積でSiOz膜が剥離した。結果を表1に示した。

【0017】比較例3

ITO膜面のアルゴンガス低温プラズマ処理を実施しない以外は、実施例 5 と同様にして P ET/ ITO/ Mg F_{2} フィルムを得た。 Mg F_{2} 膜の密着性を実施例 1 と同様に評価したところ、セロハンテープに密着した全面積でMg F_{2} 膜が剥離した。結果を表 1 に示した。

[0018]

【表1】

/			和	新	宿柘	张
	フィルム構成	Arガス転型プラズマ処理条件	5°正反射率	fl) 膜密着性	₍₂₃) 耐擦傷性	電磁技シールド性
			(550~600nm)			
実施例]	PET/1T0/Si0 ₂	600W , 13	%9	0	0	17dB
2 "	PET/1T0/Si0 ₂	600₩, 1分	%9	0	0	19dB
3	PET/ITO/Si02	200W, 1549	%9	0	0	19dB
7 4	PET/1T0/Si0 ₂	800W , 5 3	%9	0	0	19dB
5	PET/ITO/NgF2	600W, 1A	%9	0	٥	19dB
北較倒 1	PET/1TO	処理はず	23%	0	0	17dB
2 "	PET/1T0/Si02	処理はず	%9	×	0	17dB
, 3	PET/1TO/NgF2	処理せず	%9	×	×	19dB

評価結果の記号は、以下のような状況を示したものである。

所し、O·····的準度中×

在2) 〇……傷発生なし

△・・・・・初期のテストでは傷発生ないが、50°C、90%NH×96時間後のテストで傷発生 ×・・・・・初期に観路年

[0019]

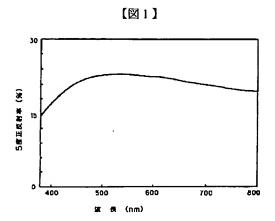
【発明の効果】本発明は以上述べたように、透明合成樹脂フィルムの表面に透明無機導電層を設け、その表層に前記導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を設けた構成を有する電磁波シールドフィルムであるから、電磁波シールド性を有し、かつ視認性に優れ、導電層の光線反射を防止した電磁波シールドフィルムを提供することができる。さらに、透明無機導電層の表面をアルゴンガスなどの低温プラズマに曝した後に、透明無機導電層の表面に導電層よりも低い屈折率の層を形成する方法により、膜密着

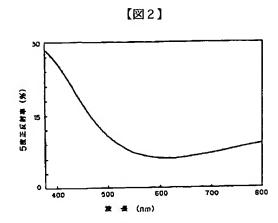
性、耐擦傷性などの膜強度の耐久性が優れた、電磁波シールド性を有し、かつ視認性に優れ、導電層の光線反射 40 を防止した電磁波シールドフィルムを提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】SiO₂膜を形成する前のフィルムの可視光線 領域の分光光線反射率スペクトルを示す図である。

【図2】 ITO膜上にSiO2 膜を形成したフィルムの可視光線領域の分光光線反射率スペクトルを示す図である。





PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE SHIELDING FILM HAVING ANTIREFLECTION PROPERTY AND ITS **PRODUCTION**

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an electromagnetic waves shielding film excellent in antireflection property and to provide the production method of this film.

CONSTITUTION: The electromagnetic waves shielding film having antireflecting property is obtd. by forming a transparent inorg, conductive layer on the surface of a transparent synthetic resin film and further forming a layer having lower refractive index than that of the conductive layer. Moreover, the surface of the transparent inorg. conductive film formed on a transparent synthetic resin film is exposed to low temp, plasma, and then a layer having lower refractive index than that of the conductive layer is formed thereon.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electromagnetic wave shielding film which has the acid resistibility characterized by having prepared the transparence inorganic conductive layer in the front face of a lucite film, and preparing the layer of the refractive index still lower than a conductive layer on the surface.

[Claim 2] a lucite film -- a polyethylene terephthalate resin film -- it is -- a transparence inorganic conductive layer -- In 2O3 SnO2 the layer of the refractive index lower than a conductive layer which is the layer which consists of mixture -- SiO2 from -- electromagnetic wave shielding film according to claim 1 which is the becoming layer.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of an electromagnetic wave shielding film of having the acid resistibility characterized by forming the layer of a refractive index lower than a conductive layer in the front face of said conductive layer after putting the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer prepared on the lucite film to the low-temperature plasma.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the electromagnetic wave shielding film which prevented the beam-of-light echo of a conductive layer, and its manufacture approach.

[Description of the Prior Art] From the cathode-ray tube (it abbreviates to CRT henceforth) currently used on various OA displays and home television, such as various computers and a word processor, the harmful electromagnetic wave has occurred so much and the health disturbance to the operator by these equipments is pointed out.

[0003] In order to prevent the above-mentioned failure conventionally, various proposals are made, for example, it was carrying out sticking the conductive metal mesh itself all over a display, and carrying out it, or equipping with the clad metal which sandwiched a conductive metal mesh with glass or a transparence plastic sheet all over a display etc. However, by these approaches, since a conductive mesh was used, the operator had the problem that the alphabetic character displayed on the display could not be easily seen. In order to solve this problem, how to use the mixed film (henceforth the ITO film) of indium oxide and the tin oxide known for penetrating a visible ray, and excelling in conductivity, and being able to cover an electromagnetic wave effectively as a conductive layer can be considered. However, when the polyethylene terephthalate film which prepared the ITO film which is marketed and is used widely was used, the ITO film had the refractive index higher than the polyethylene terephthalate film, and since the beam-of-light reflection factor was large, the front plate of various OA displays, such as various computers and a word processor, etc. had the problem that it could not use, for the application which dislikes a reflect lump of a background.

[0004] Therefore, the object of this invention is to offer the manufacture approach of the electromagnetic wave shielding film excellent in acid resistibility, and this film.
[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] After the above-mentioned object puts the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer prepared on the electromagnetic wave shielding film which has the acid resistibility which prepared the transparence inorganic conductive layer in the front face of a lucite film, and prepared the layer of a refractive index lower than a conductive layer in the surface further, and the lucite film to the low-temperature plasma according to this invention, it is attained by the manufacture approach of an electromagnetic wave shielding film of having the acid resistibility which forms the layer of a refractive index lower than a conductive layer in the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer.

[0006] Although you may be what kind of thing as a lucite film used by this invention as long as a transparence conductive layer may be formed in this surface at adhesion fitness, it has a mechanical strength suitable for roll processing, and a polyethylene terephthalate (it calls for short Following PET) film available comparatively cheaply is the most desirable. Although especially the thickness of a lucite film is not limited, it is 6 micrometers - 350 micrometers usually 50 micrometers - 125 micrometers most preferably 25 micrometers - 150 micrometers.

[0007] Although it may be prepared in the front face of a lucite film by this invention, and a transparence inorganic conductive layer may be what kind of thing as long as it is the thing of the minerals without muddiness etc. which penetrate a visible ray substantially, they are the point of transparency and a mechanical strength to In 2O3 (indium oxide), SnO2 (tin oxide), or In 2O3. SnO2 The layer which consists of mixture (it is called Following ITO) is desirable, and the layer which consists of ITO is the most desirable. Although the thickness of the above-mentioned conductive layer is not limited especially if it is

the thickness of extent which can demonstrate the engine performance of this invention, 700A - its 2000A is usually desirable from the point of 500A - 5000A, film adhesion, and transparency. Generally the layer which consists of the above ITO can be formed by the sputtering method, the ion plating method in the inside of the oxygen plasma, etc.

[0008] Although especially the layer of a refractive index lower than said conductive layer used by this invention is not limited, it is a layer which consists of organic substance paint films, such as an inorganic dielectric (aluminum oxide) of SiO2 (silicon dioxide), MgF2 (magnesium fluoride), aluminum 2O3, etc., organic polysiloxane polycondensation film, and bridge formation film of a methacrylic ester compound, etc., for example. The layer which consists of SiO2 in respect of mechanical strengths, such as acid resistibility ability and abrasion-proof nature, is [among these] the most desirable. Although it is not limited especially if the thickness of the above-mentioned low refractive-index layer is extent which can prevent an echo of a visible ray, the thickness from which the optical thickness (refractive index of the geometrical thickness x film) in a visible-ray field becomes lambda/4 is the most desirable (lambda is the wavelength (nm) of a beam of light here). As the formation approach of the layer which consists of an inorganic dielectric, although the sputtering method, the ion plating method, or a vacuum deposition method is raised The inorganic dielectric layer formed by these approaches Adhesion with the ITO film cannot say that it is enough, but it is sufficient for a blemish just, it may carry out [depending on a busy condition, an inorganic dielectric layer may exfoliate from the ITO film, or], and it is the point of film reinforcement. Before forming said inorganic dielectric layer in the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer, it is more desirable to perform processing which puts the front face of a transparence conductive layer to the low-temperature plasma. To form the above-mentioned inorganic dielectric layer with good adhesion with the most advantageous vacuum deposition method especially in respect of a limit of membrane formation equipment, a running cost, an equipment maintenance, etc., the transparence inorganic conductive layer by the above-mentioned low-temperature plasma needs to be surface pretreated. The low-temperature plasma introduces gas in the tub of a reduced pressure condition, and is generated by impressing a direct current, an alternating current, and high-frequency voltage to the electrode in a tub. Although especially the gas used here is not limited, it is oxygen and an argon preferably and the object which abolishes the danger of electrical-characteristics degradation of the ITO film to its argon gas is the most desirable. Although the pressure of the gas used is not limited especially if it is range by which the plasma state is stabilized, it is 5x10-5 - 1x10-1Torr preferably. Although low-temperature plasma treatment time amount changes with conditions of the plasma, treatment effect usually sufficient in about 10 seconds or more is acquired. Although formation of an inorganic dielectric layer does not interfere also once exposing it into atmospheric air after it carries out low-temperature plasma treatment of the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer, it is more desirable to carry out from the object which prevents contamination by the dust in atmospheric air immediately after carrying out low-temperature plasma treatment of the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer.

[0009] According to this invention, even if it does not ground a transparence inorganic conductive layer with lead wire etc., it is checked that an electromagnetic wave shielding effect is discovered. However, when you need the touch-down of a transparence inorganic conductive layer, and connection with lead wire for grants, such as antistatic nature and fog resistance by warming, it can carry out a device with which a part of conductive layer is not covered by the insulator layer with the mask technique which was respectively suitable for the object.

[0010]

[Example] An example is given below and this invention is explained still more concretely. [0011] The ITO film was formed by the ion plating method on one side of 50-micrometer article of the PET film ("lumiler" T type) of example 1 and example of comparison 1 marketing. [by Toray Industries, Inc.] ITO uses the sintering pellet article of content SnO2 5% of the weight, in the oxygen low-temperature plasma, with the electron beam, was heated and was evaporated. The rate of sedimentation to a PET film top was about 1.5A/second, and thickness was about 800A. Once take out in atmospheric air and then a PET film with the ITO film is attached in PURANETARI in the vacuum tub of a vacuum evaporator (SGCMade from Showa Vacuum-16 WA). Introducing argon gas in a tub to 1x10-4Torr in the place which exhausted the inside of a vacuum tub with the vacuum pump, and reached 3x10-5Torr When 13.56MHz high-frequency power was impressed to the coiled form electrode arranged in a tub output 600W, the plasma of a purplish red color occurred in [whole] the vacuum tub. After putting an ITO film surface to the abovementioned plasma ambient atmosphere for 1 minute, impression of the high-frequency power to an electrode and installation of argon gas were suspended, and plasma treatment was finished. The pressure in a vacuum

tub was 5x10-5Torr. Then, SiO2 Heating evaporation was carried out with the electron beam, and it was made to deposit on the above-mentioned ITO film. The rate of sedimentation was about 18A/second, and thickness was about 940A. It evaluated [film / which was obtained / surface treatment] about a 5 times forward beam-of-light reflection factor, membranous adhesion, surface abrasion-proof nature, and each electromagnetic wave shielding item. The forward beam-of-light reflection factor was measured with U-Hitachi recording spectrophotometer 3400 mold 5 times. SiO2 the spectrum of the visible-ray field of the film before forming the film -- a beam-of-light reflection factor spectrum (from an ITO film side to measurement) -- drawing 1 -- an ITO film top -- SiO2 the spectrum of the visible-ray field of the film in which the film was formed -- a beam-of-light reflection factor spectrum (from a SiO2 film side to measurement) is shown in drawing 2. The beam-of-light reflection factor in 550nm wavelength is SiO2. It is SiO2 on the ITO film to that (example 1 of a comparison) which was about 20% (a rear-face echo is included) before forming the film. It of the film in which the film was formed was reduced to about 6% (a rear-face echo is included), and the feeling of a moire by beam-of-light echo was not sensed at all. Membranous adhesion is the ITO film and SiO2. When the approach of tearing off quickly at the include angle of 90 degrees estimated after cutting the 100 squares deeply in about 1cm2 area with the cutter knife from the film side and sticking a cellophane tape on it at homogeneity, both exfoliations of the film could not be found and its adhesion was good. While surface abrasion-proof nature applied the load of 400 g/cm2 with the flannel cloth, when the approach of observing the generating situation of the blemish at the time of 100 round-trip ***** estimated, both generating of a blemish is [nothing] and was good. When the contiguity electric-field shielding-effect measurement which used the cel of the Kansai Electronic Industry Development Center method estimated electromagnetic wave shielding, both the damping factors of the electromagnetic wave in the frequency of 300MHz were 17dB. Furthermore, although same assessment was performed after leaving it under the environment of 50 degree C and 90%RH for 96 hours, any item was found [that it is good] by endurance not changeful. The above result was shown in a table 1. [0012] Except using a commercial PET film with the transparence electric conduction film (ITO) (thickness of 50 micrometers of T-R60 made from Oriental Metallizing "meta-cristae", and PET) instead of forming the ITO film on an example 2PET film, like an example 1, argon gas low-temperature plasma treatment of the ITO film surface is carried out, and it is SiO2. The film was vapor-deposited. The beam-of-light reflection factor in the heart and 600nm wavelength is about 6% (a rear-face echo is included) as the same approach as an example 1 estimated the engine performance of the obtained surface treatment film, and the feeling of a moire by beam-of-light echo was not sensed at all. SiO2 Membranous adhesion and abrasionproof nature were good, and the damping factor of the electromagnetic wave in the frequency of 300MHz was 19dB. Furthermore, although same assessment was performed after leaving it under the environment of 50 degree C and 90%RH for 96 hours, any item was found [that it is good] by endurance not changeful. It was shown in the table 1 of the above result.

[0013] It is PET/ITO/SiO2 like an example 2 except having made the argon gas low-temperature plasma treatment conditions of an example 3ITO film surface into processing-time 15 seconds by ultimate-pressure force 3x10-5Torr in a vacuum tub, after [argon gas installation] pressure 1x10-4Torr, the frequency of 13.56MHz, and output 200W. The film was obtained. The beam-of-light reflection factor in the heart and 600nm wavelength is about 6% (a rear-face echo is included) as the same approach as an example 1 estimated the engine performance of the obtained surface treatment film, and the feeling of a moire by beam-of-light echo was not sensed at all. SiO2 Membranous adhesion and abrasion-proof nature were good, and the damping factor of the electromagnetic wave in the frequency of 300MHz was 19dB. Furthermore, although same assessment was performed after leaving it under the environment of 50 degree C and 90%RH for 96 hours, any item was found [that it is good] by endurance not changeful. The above result was shown in a table 1.

[0014] It is PET/ITO/SiO2 like an example 2 except having made the argon gas low-temperature plasma treatment conditions of an example 4ITO film surface into processing-time 5 minutes by ultimate-pressure force 3x10-5Torr in a vacuum tub, after [argon gas installation] pressure 1x10-4Torr, the frequency of 13.56MHz, and output 800W. The film was obtained. The beam-of-light reflection factor in the heart and 600nm wavelength is about 6% (a rear-face echo is included) as the same approach as an example 1 estimated the engine performance of the obtained surface treatment film, and the feeling of a moire by beam-of-light echo was not sensed at all. SiO2 Membranous adhesion and abrasion-proof nature were good, and the damping factor of the electromagnetic wave in the frequency of 300MHz was 19dB. Furthermore, although same assessment was performed after leaving it under the environment of 50 degree C and 90%RH for 96 hours, any item was found [that it is good] by endurance not changeful. The above result was shown

in a table 1.

[0015] Example 5SiO2 It is PET/ITO/MgF2 like an example 2 except forming MgF2 (magnesium fluoride) with a vacuum deposition method instead. The film was obtained. Membrane formation conditions were [about 25A /and the thickness of vacuum tub internal pressure 5x10-5Torr, electron beam heating, and the rate of sedimentation] about 1000A a second. When the same approach as an example 1 estimated the engine performance of this film, the beam-of-light reflection factor in 600nm wavelength is about 6% (a rear-face echo is included), and the feeling of a moire by beam-of-light echo was not sensed at all. MgF2 Membranous adhesion and abrasion-proof nature were good, and the damping factor of the electromagnetic wave in the frequency of 300MHz was 19dB. When same assessment was performed after leaving it under the environment of 50 degree C and 90%RH for 96 hours, generating of some blemish was seen in the abrasion-proof sex test. However, endurance was also good not changeful except it. The above result was shown in a table 1.

[0016] It is PET/ITO/SiO2 like an example 1 except not carrying out argon gas low-temperature plasma treatment of an example of comparison 2ITO film surface. The film was obtained. SiO2 It is SiO2 at the whole surface product stuck to the cellophane tape when membranous adhesion was similarly estimated as the example 1. The film exfoliated. The result was shown in a table 1.

[0017] PET/ITO/MgF2 film was obtained like the example 5 except not carrying out argon gas low-temperature plasma treatment of an example of comparison 3ITO film surface. MgF2 It is MgF2 at the whole surface product stuck to the cellophane tape when membranous adhesion was similarly estimated as the example 1. The film exfoliated. The result was shown in a table 1. [0018]

[A table 1]

			和	能料	宿布	帐
	フィルム構成	Arガス低温プラズマ処理条件	5°正反射率	(1) 膜密着性	_{往2}) 耐擦傷性	電磁技シールド性
			(550~600nm)			
実施例]	PET/1TO/Si0 ₂	600W , 13	%9	0	0	17dB
2 "	PET/170/Si0 ₂	600W, 1A	%9	0	0	19dB
33	PET/ITO/Si02	200m,15秒	%9	0	0	19dB
7 "	PET/1TO/Si0 ₂	800w . 5Æ	%9	0	0	19dB
3	PET/ITO/NgF2	600W , 1A	%9	0	◁	19dB
比較例 1	PET/1TO	処理はず	23%	0	0	17dB
2 "	PET/1T0/Si02	処理せず	%9	×	0	17dB
<i>"</i> 3	PET/ITO/NgF ₂	処理はず	%9	×	×	19dB
評価結果	評価結果の記号は、以下のような状況を示したものである。	な状況を示したもので	ある。			
(I世	〇·····密着良好 >	ו•••完全剥離				
注2)	〇・・・・・傷発生なし					
	△・・・・・初期のテストでは傷発生ないが、50°C、90%RH×96時間後のテストで傷発生	*は傷発生ないが、50%	3, 90%RH×96	時間後のテ	ストで傷発	#1
	×・・・・初期に傷発生					

[0019]

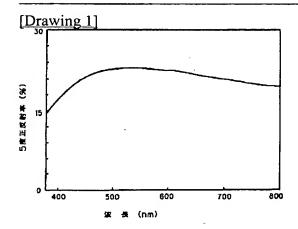
[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention is an electromagnetic wave shielding film which has the configuration which prepared the transparence inorganic conductive layer in the front face of a lucite film, and prepared the layer of a refractive index lower than said conductive layer in the surface as stated above, it has electromagnetic wave shielding, and is excellent in visibility, and can offer the electromagnetic wave shielding film which prevented the beam-of-light echo of a conductive layer. Furthermore, after putting the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer to low-temperature plasma, such as argon gas, the electromagnetic wave shielding film excellent in the endurance of film reinforcement, such as film adhesion and abrasion-proof nature, which has electromagnetic wave shielding, and was excellent in visibility, and prevented the beam-of-light echo of a conductive layer can be offered by the approach of forming the layer of a refractive index lower than a conductive layer in the front face of a transparence inorganic conductive layer.

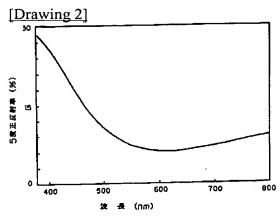
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DRAWINGS





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